social principle of hereditary monarchy is the screet guarantee for the stability of her government and the development of liberty, she will find in me a Frenchman devoted and auxious to rally ound bim all the capacities, all the talents, al

the glory, all the men who, by their services, have merited the gratitude of the country.

"I renew to you once more, my dear Berryer, my best thanks, and beg of you to continue, whener the occasion presents itself, to speak as you have done, with so much success and appropr Let us more and more bring to the knowloyal intentions, and let us await with confidence what the Almighty may inspire it with for the salvation of our common fortune.

Rely always, my dear Berryer, on my sincere

Programme of the Piedmontese Ministry. At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Tarin, on Feb. 12th, the Marquis d'Azeglio, Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered the following speech on presenting the budget of his department: "Gentlemen: A political conduct founded upon justice and good fauth has always been the best, and will continue to be the speech of the continue to be the standard of the continue to be the standard of the continue to be the standard of the continue to be the continue to th and will continue to be the most useful. Much has been said of late on State expediency ; for my part I do not believe those two different standards of morality, one for the men who govern, nd one for those who are governed, and I do not which State expediency should deviate from com-mon morality. Absolutism and the policy of bad mon morality. Absolutism and the policy of bad faith have had their time. They were in vigor when public affairs were managed by a king and a few ministers, and often by a favorite or a misa few ministers, and often by a favorite or a mis-tress. But at that time the periodical press was weak, the means of commanication rare, and public opinion without power. But now, if I but souch public opinion, it vibrates instantly from Edinburgh to Moscow, with the rapidity of light-ning. I cannot deny that there is a terrible and obscure problem to be solved, the future destiny of society! I do not pretend to solve it, but I af-

firm on my conscience that society can only find repose under a Government of good faith.

I say it is our duty to sacrifice an immediate advantage in order to attain the more important advantages attached to a reputation of purity and honests. This has been one original guida heab honesty. This has been our principal guide both in domestic and foreign policy. Remember, that when we accepted office, the country, shaken by a recent misfortune, uncertain as to what might still be in reserve for it, sgitated by parties, sus-pecting every one, could only be partied by confi-dence and concord. The Ministry sought to dedence and concord. The Ministry sought to deserve the former, and to train the minds of men to the latter. It it has succeeded, it owes it first to God, and then to the probity of the King, to the prudence of Parliament, to the victues of the whole nation, because Piedmont is an old land of probity and honor. As we have acted with respect to our home policy, so we have in our for-eign relations. The first principle of justice is the independence, the honor, and the dignity of the nation. Europe, which for some time labored under an erroneous impression concerning us, has ple of anarchists, but a people desirous of liberty and independence. And now it is universally known that, while we do not seek what belongs to others, we are ready to die rather than give up

Lord Chesterfield once wrote to his son, ' When you arrive in a Capital frequent the Piedmontese diplomatists for they are always men of great merit.' We wish to justify this flattering testimony, and we will strive to maintain in our di-plomacy those traditions of honor and loyalty.-Gentlemen, there are persons who have accuse us of having done little or nothing. I answer, what was in our power for the good of the country. We have lived, and that is something: and, try. We have lived, and that is something; and please God, we shall continue to live, free, inde pendent and honored." This speech was received with loud applause by the Chamber, and the disarticles was proceeded with Some members having proposed a reduction in the se-cret funds, the Chamber rejected it, and voted the whole sum, as a proof of its confidence in the

More Fighting at Bagdad.

Intelligence from Bagdad states that, since the death of Bem, there has been a great deal of fighting between the Arabs and the Turkish nizams. Five hundred of the former attacked 200 Turkish horsemen. The latter charged them, killed 30 men, and wounded Sheik Azail, their chief, and men, and wounded sheik Azali, their chief, and pursued them as far as Abamar, 30 hours distant from Bagdad. Abdi Pacha, and Machook Pacha, of Basra, were actively preparing for the campaign; 6,000 regular troops, infantry and cavalry, ager ready for action, and in the negotiations spened through the medium of the foreign consuls failing, they were to attack the Arabs and bring them to subjection. From Kurdistan acounts are favorable to the interests of the Porte. From Syria all is satisfactory.

The Revolt at Aleppo.

We learn by letters from Aleppo, dated 16th of anuary, that Mehemed Pasha has been most accessful in repairing the effects of the disorders which broke out in that city a short time since.— It appears from the Pasha's report, that the statements which appeared in some of the European papers relative to the outbreak at Aleppo were of a most exasserated blank at Aleppo were of a most exaggerated kind. In the onslaught, only five Christians were killed and six badly

A hundred Christians' houses and five churches were pillaged. On the other hand, the insurgent Mussuimans were severely punished on the in stant, for the troops brought against them showed them no mercy. Six hundred of them fell by the bands of the soldiers, and that part of the city inhabited by the insurgents, and in which they do fended themselves, was completely destroyed by a furious cannonade. Six hundred of the principal rioters who escaped the conflict with the soldiery have since been sent to the galleys by Mehemed Pasha. A portion of the property of which the Christians were plundered has been restored to them, and the Porte has given orders that they shall be fully indemnified for all their losses.

A very mistaken idea seems to exist in Europe to the position of Christians in the Europe

to the position of Christians in the East. So from being oppressed by their Mussulman fel low-citizens, their interests are more looked after by the Sublime Porte than those of the followers of the Prophet. Some of the European powers, for the purpose of increasing their lowers. for the purpose of increasing their influence amongst the raysh population, are always ready to display, through their agents, their sympathy or the Christian subjects of the Sultan. In any salman, the former has but to complain to one of the European consuls. and a verdict is instantly tained in his favor, even though he should be in [Daily News.

LATER FROM LONDON. We have received copies of the London Times and News of Feb. 22, the day on which the Pa

cific sailed from Liverpool. We copy the fol-The Dresden Conference.

Our Berlin Correspondence is of the 19th inst. Buron Manteul'el returned to Dresden on the morning of that day. He will return to Berlin on the 22d inst.

The Conferences will close almost immediately.
The Ministerial papers protest against the encease of Austria to separate Prussia from her lesser silice.

According to the statement of these papers, the following propositions were made to Baron Man-

1. That an Executive Board of nine votes be created, to be presided over by Austria.

2 That a Federal War office be created under the Archduke Albrecht and the Prince of Prussia.

3. That a Legislative Board be instituted under the Presidency of Pressia.

Austria proposes to enforce these plans in spite of the protests of the smaller States. Prussia re-

fuses to act unless the smaller States consent to the arrangement. | Times.

LATER FROM AUSTRIA. Our advices from Vienna are of the 17th inst. The Ban of Croatia, who some days ago arfived at Vienna from Agram, has returned to the capital of his Government.

Vienna papers state that the Ban's journey was indertaken for the purpose of informing the Em-percy of the disaffection which prevails in Croatia

and South Sclavonia.

An Austrian flotilla has been stationed in the barbor of Kleck, near Hageno, where the Turkish erritories cross the Austrian dominions.
The officer in command of this flotilla is intructed to prevent the landing of any British or Turkish vessels.

We are indebted to Harnden's Express, hr Boston papers in advance of the mail.

the shall be convinced that the traditional and | By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. From Washington.

Washington, Friday, March 7.
The negro Harris charged with assisting Ch.Splin in the abduction of the slaves belonging to Messrs. Toombs and Stevens, was found guilty by the Criminal Court. The penalty is \$200 fine d costs. The second trial of Travers' Will case, involv-

ing about \$200,000, is now progressing in the The new Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. C. M. Butler, Pastor, will be opened for divine service

next Sunday. The Bank Difficulties.

The paper of the Lewis County Bank is not taken here to day. Wenther Items.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st. Friday, March 7-3 A. M.
BUFFALO-Pleasant morning; heavy frost last night; wind from SW; ther 35; barom 29 79
ROCHESTER-Flue, beautiful morning, sun shining bright, air very clear; ther 40; wind NW.
AURUN-A fine morning, sun shining very pleasant; wind N; ther 40. rine N; ther 40.
Syracuse—Somewhat cloudy, but not unpleasant; wind E; ther 33 Oswego—Fine, pleasant morning, rather cloudy; wind

ther 31; barom 34.42.

1c. — Piessant morning; wind NW; ther 30½; bar 30.

2s. NY.— Little cloudy this morning but piessant; wind

3; bar. 30.44; mercury in bar. 58; ther 36.

OY.— Cloudy and mild; no wind; ther. 30.

RINGTON, 9.A.M.— Beautiful such shipy morning; hard
last night; wind N.W; ther. 22; bar. 30.30.

RINGE—Beautiful morning; wind west; ther. 22; 23.00.

ar. 28 30.

Kingston — Clear and warm; ther. 30.

Toronto — Clear and cold; ther. 24.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Friday, March 7.
The Senate ordered the printing and distribution of Mr. CROLIUS's reports on a better and more effectual system of Assessment and Collection of

Mr. MORGAN, on notice, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved That the Controller be requested to report to
the Senate whether there is any money in the Treasury
arising from unclaimed interests due prior to July I, 1850,
on stocks issued by this State; and, if so, to report what
amount, when due, and to whom belonging.

ASSEMBLY. Petitions were presented for the repeal of the Free School Law and the reenactment of the old; of citizens of New-York, for some enactment for

the relief of street children. Bills were reported to allow the New-York Medical College to found and maintain a Hospital; providing for the payment of a balance of appro priation to the University of New York; amending the act in relation to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island; amending several acts relating to passengers landing in the City of New York: incorporating the New-York Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. W. S. GREGORY introduced a bill regulating the planting of oysters and other shell fish in Han m River and the creeks of Westchester County Mr. MACONBER introduced a bill reducing the fare on all the Railroads between Albany and

Mr FERRIS introduced a bill providing for the method of electing such officers. This bill provides that on the 25th of March both Houses shall proceed to nominate a Senator as regulated by the existing law.

The bill providing for the erection of a fire proof building for a State Library, was passed in Committee, and reported to the House. The Committee of the Whole reported progress

on the bill creating a Bank Department. The same Committee passed a bill amending the act to provide for sick and disabled seamen. This bill provides that the Mayor, President of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Marine Society, and Board of Counsellors of the Mariners Industrial Society, shall act as Trustees.— The Trustees of the Seamen's Fund were direct ed to pay over to such Trustees the sum of \$16,100, together with the interest paid them by the Controller of New York, Dec. 14, 1847. Said Trustees are authorized to appropriate a sufficiency of funds to erect a suitable building to carry out the provisions of the act of Nov. 16.—
The baisace, if any, to be expended in relieving sick and disabled seamen. Adjourned.

THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICA.-The pas sengers of the North America, on her trip from Chagres to this port, held a meeting, Hon. Wilson Shannon, Chairman, and Dr. J. H. Morse, Secretary. A committee, consisting of Hon. John Curry, J. H. Pratt, Dr. D. G. Walton, Capt. Morgan Brown, and Chas. Parsons, reported the folowing resolutions, which were unanimously

Resolved, That we, the passengers of the steamship North America, deem it proper to express, before our separation, the sense of pleasure and satisfaction, which we have in view of the voyage now nearly terminated. Resolved, That in the strength and capacity of the North America as an ocean steamer we have the utmost confidence.

ion to our interests during the voyage, sleed. That we recommend the North America as a ser comfortable and pleasant in every department, and only worthy of the public patronage.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 320, 337, 348, 5, 369, 375, 377, 379, 380, 381, 383, 387, 389, 338, 337, 399, 401, 5, 488, 409, 411. Superior Court-Monday.-Nos. 66,

95 90 168, 24, 115, 117, 119, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 8, 52, 35, 609, 4, 5, 7, 13, 15, 35, 39, 32, 57, 90, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138. U. S. DISTRICT COURT-Monday .- Nos.

11, 12, 18, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. CIRCUIT COURT—March 17.—Nos. 248, 16, 176, 260, 263, 52, 240, 213, 195, 252, 188, 6, 190, 117, 206. U. S. District Court ... FRIDAY, March 7.

Alfred Lawton, vs. The Steamboat Princeton — To recover \$635, the value of a cargo of coal contained in a barge in tow of the Princeton, which the latter had brought, with others, from New Brunswics, N. J — the off the Battery the barge was sunk and lost, having been run under, it is alleged by the speed of the scamer being greater than it should have been. Decision reserved.

Supreme Court ... FRIDAY, March 7. The argument on the certigrari as to Ray Tompkins, the question being whether the testimony taken before Justice Lathrop is sufficient to make out a case of false pretenses) was proceeded with in Special Term, be-

false pretenses) was proceeded with in Special Term, before Judge Edmoods.

The case is also up on habbas corpus. Mesers Blunt and Noyes contended that the matter, so far as the preliminary examination and committing for the action of the Grand Jury are concerned, belong wholly to the police magistrate; also that a case of obtaining property through wrong representation had been shown; while Mesers. Hoffmun and Van Buren (counsel fir Mr Tompkins) held the reverse Judge Edmonds, ouring the argument considered that the Judge of a Superior Court had a right to take coguizance, on habeas corpus or certiforari, of preliminary action on the part of a police magistrate. The District Attorney thought different; the remedy againsts applice magistrate, fine goes beyond his duty or acts oppressively, being by impeachment. Decision reserved.

Court of Oyer and Terminer FRIDAY, March 7 The Jury, this forenoon, was discharged ult Monday next, when the Criminal Calendar will be resumed.

Superior Court FRIDAY, March 7.

Hall vs. Green.—In relation to a horse and cart alleged to have been invalidly levied upon—si-ready referred to. Vervict for plaintiff.

Henry McCullum against Thos. Winship and others.—To recover value of some machinery, which is defended by Mr. W. on the ground of not being concerned in its purchase. Verdict this forenoon.

Concerned in its purchase. Verdict this forenoon.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

William P. Cook and others against

Garret T. Terhune and John W. Someredyke.—To test the
ownership of some cloths and cassimeres sevied upon an
execution sgainst Mr. Vall from the Marine Court, but
claimed to belong to pishintif, and taken into his possession,
he giving hond to abide the suit. Verdict for pistotiff, valuing the property at \$200.

Wm. Hardt against Moody & Campbell.

Wm. Hardt against Moody & Campbell.

The baken's cart of plaintiff was stanting at a door foot of Stihst, as plaintiff was in the house delivering bread, a team belonging to M. & C. was drawing, at the moment. Attlet of timber up from the wharf. The horse of plaintiff ecame frightered, and jumpel so as to get its forefeet in he chain which held the log, and was hurt. The action is not damages for injury soutsined by the horse. In defense twas alleged that the plaintiff was not authorized in leaving his borse slone, and that there was no fault in the permanents of the leading of the timber. Verdict for deemdant.

Court of Common Pleas ... Painay, March 7,

Rebecca Johnson vs. Thomas Carnley, Sheriff -To recover about \$75 value of a borse and a quantity of cigars, levied upon, by execution, against Burbridge & Morsan corner Broome and Green sts, but claimed as belonging to plaintiff. To be concluded this forenoon

U. S. Marshal's Office FRIDAY, March 7. Ten of the 21 men, forming the crew of

Court of General Sessions ... FRIDAY, March 7

Trial of Geo. Pigott on a charge of Forpery —This case was continued from Thursday.

Henry McCoron, sworn for the prosecution, testified to
his besief that the hand-writing of the filling up of the notwas that of the accused

Arthur Toppon, being affirmed, testified that Tappan &
Douglas, of which firm he is a member, received the note
inclused in a letter from J. B. Fratt & Co. of Baltimore,
the note was taken to Mesars Escher & Rush; witness
thinks there is no such firm as B. Wessender & Co. in the

y. ubez D. Pratt, Sworn—Says he resides at Baltimere ; is Julica D. Pratt, Sworn—Says he resides at Baltimere; is a mercantile agent connected with Tappan & Douglas of a mercantile agent connected with Tappan & Douglas of this City; received the note in question in a letter postmarked Now-York; the letter was signed B. Wessender & Co. at dontained a request to have the note collected; the note was sent back to New-York, and was afterward returned in another letter algred B. Wessender & Co.; witness sent the note back to Tappan & Douglas.

A. M. C. Smith, Jr., bustifies that he was directed by his father to go with an officer of Police to the Pest-Office and waith for the person who imquired for Wessender & Co. is letters; Mr. Pigott was pointed out to them by a clerk in the Post-Office as the man who bad asked for letters for B. Wessender & Co. and for Ferry & Co.; on this information the accused was arrested and taken before a Police Magistrate.

the accessed was present and taken denote a role of angle-trate.

The defense introduced a number of witnesses, who tes-tified that they were familiar with Mr. Pigou's hand writ-ing, and that the falling up of the note did not resemble it.— The prosecution admitted that, up to the time of this trans-sertion, the character of the accessed had been unblemished. The case was summed up on the part of the defense by James M. Smith, Jr., and by J. O. Hail, Assistant District-Attorney, for the prosecution. The case was then given to the Jury, under the charge of the Court, who, after a brief absence, came in with a verdict of Not Guilty. Adjourned.

THE SOUTHWESTERN BORDER.

Three Forms of Servitude on the Border. Correspondence of The Tribune.

EAGLE PASS, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1851.

The Rio Bravo frontier-including the strip of country about which so much is said and so little done in the way of protection—will present, as it developes, a geographical arrangement of morals peculiar to itself. Like three layers of different colored earths ranged one above the other, and showing their edges on the uncovered face of the bank, we have between Santa Fé and the sea the three colors of servitude. We have on the upper line the Red Race in peon slavery, which is thought a most moral, excellent thing by the Mex cans—that is, by those rich enough to own peons and it will be counted as a kindly and harmless thing at Washington until it can be manufactured into some kind of combustible gas wherewith to light up the province of Buncombe. Then comes the middle region, the land of ores and wheat and vines, into which the White Race are rapidly forcing their servitude of wages. Here the cords of bondage are twisted of the triple strands of want, ignorance and intemperance. In the a cobweb but for the other two; but together they hold a numerous and miserable race of slaves in bondage. They are mostly foreigners, mesters to any honorable purpose as the Red serfs in the district north of them or the black slaves on the south. They live and toil, grove and die, in a closer equality with their different colored neighbors than they and other whites care admit—and, of course, society is never to blame their fall. The army and navy would be vely and instructive parallel, if the gentlemen of whip and gallows school had free way-Well, enlistment, or whatever cramping debase ment can be imposed upon the ignorant toiler fo wages, is also innocent and moral. It must be why do gallant officers and wise Congressmen capitalists cherish it as a ordained thing? If opposition to it is not wrong, and ridiculous besides, why are we sneered at by these high ones, when we speak of instruction employment and support as the natural right of all the children of man? Decidedly, this must be an absurdity, and the Golden Rule of Him the Stable-Born was only intended to regulate gen

teel life and the proceedings of legislative bodies.

The third class of servitude is more stringent and unchanging than the other two, though gen-erally attended with less personal suffering. Black slavery is more sharply defined, but it is

A line drawn in the most direct and available ourse from Santa Fé to the Gulf-and as the Government will not find it out without help, in years, it may as well be mentioned again, that it years, it may as well be mentioned again, that it would run nearly a hundred miles, or something more than that, to the east of the present nearly impracticable road to Presidio del Norte, down to the grassy and well watered vales in which the higher streams of the Colorado approach the sources of the Pecos, and thence skirting and defending as it went, the settled edge of the countries of the try it would keep southward to the Gulf to meet, and to some purpose, the Rio Grande line of de-fence, and make safe all that is inclosed between will be *found the three shades of servitude per children from their birth-each one as beat befits mercy, justice and his color. Geography has more to do than people are willing to own perfectly moral there, if not absolutely praisewor-tly, to keep soldiers, and sailors and servants "in Now in Louisiana slave holders may be found who think it improper to brutify enlisted men with the lash, and to com-press the life of factory children into an iron collin in which mind and body is pinched down to a senseless clod. Then some people have preju dices about the enslavement of the Red race, but it is not an immorality in the latitude of Mexico, though African slavery is, and so they hold the chain of the crouching peon in one hand while with the other they becken the negro to steal his owner's borse and fly on it to their arms and liberty. That we may see side by side the beauties and the blessings of all the varieties of well regu-lated servitude known to our domestic and Christian institutions, here they are unrolled together and offered to our comparison in the genial soil of Texas. Like her vast diversity of soil and pro duction, which enables the most opposite tastes to find what pleases them best, so those who wish a pet morality can have it of any race or they fancy; or they can choose "the sin they have a mind to" and make all right with their conscience, and what some people think more of, with public opinion, by a double amount of severity to those "they are not inclined to."

CORA MONIGOMERY.

TEXAS.

Immigration-Education-Farming.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: Houston, Texas, Saturday, Feb. 15. Texas was never in a more prosperous condi-tion than at present. Universal health, peace and thrift prevails throughout our entire borders. The

immigration into the State is immense. It comes from all parts of the world. Quite large numbers of Germans are finding their way hither. This city and Galveston, with an aggregate population of 8,000 in both cities, contain at least 2,000 Ger mans. In a recent important criminal case at Gal-veston, eight of the twelve jurors were Germans.

the State in regard to popular education. By a recent law all our officers, from Constables to Judges of the Supreme Court, are elected by the This gives an additional force to the ar people. This gives an about the masses. re determined to endeavor to secure as large a share as we can of the ten millions which we re ceive for our Santa Fé territory for the purposes of education. The subject of popular education will be made a hobby with many of our candidates for the Legislature during the approaching canvass. We are determined to try to render Texas a Star State in relation to general educa-

The Texas Literary Institute has been busily and efficiently engaged for some five years past in endeavoring to create and sustain a healthy ce of the general diffusion of knowledge among ance of the general division of knowledge among all classes. Its able and efficient President, Rev. C. Richardson, is now the popular editor of The Texas Banner, at Houston We have been greatly encouraged by The N. Y. Tribune in the

cause of education.

The interests of agriculture are receiving much attention in Texas. Many intelligent gentlemen are devoting themselves to this important branch in the contract of the co of business, and are farming on intelligent and scientific principles. Lands are rapidly rising in value; but good cotton lands can yet be purchased at from one to three dollars per acre, and sugar lands are from three to six—well located. Three hogsbeads of sugar have been made to the acre, but one and a half may be considered an average crop; a bale of cotton or forty bushels of Indian

about an average crop. With a population of near two hundred thous-and strong (white and black.) we have about forty newspapers in the State, most of them well sup-SOUTHWEST. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH MEETING. Aboriginal Name of Lake Champlain-Ancient Monument to Baron Steuben-Shipping and Navigation of the United States and of New-York-Fitch and Fulton.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening at te Rooms in the University. The meeting was largely attended-Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Preident, in the chair.

The minutes of the February meeting having been approved, the usual reports and communications from officers of the Society were received. Mr. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Recording Secretary, announced the receipt of a copy of the late Address of Judge Campbell, accompanied by a note, which were referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. CHAUNCEY, the Treasurer, announced the

 Total
 \$1 259 30

 a paid since January 1
 \$683 43

 acc in Treasury, March 1
 574 87
 DONATIONS-INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Moore, Librarian, made his report of Do-nations, etc., received during the month Among these was a MS biography of Henry C. Van Schaach, donated by his son (residing in Manlius, N. Y.) under certain restrictions... Lieut. Bart-N. Y.) under certain restrictions....Lieut. lett, of the Coast Survey service, presen set of Charts of the Survey on the California Coast—published at the Coast Survey Office to Washington, in the remarkably brief period of twenty-two days from the date of their receipt from the Western Coast

from the Western Coast

A communication was received from Mr. George
Parker of Malone, N Y, relative to the Indian
name of Lake Champlain; a subject introduced
at a former meeting of the Society. Mr. Parker remarks that there is now living, in the Southern portion of Canada, a tribe of Indians known as the St. Regis Tribe—a branch of the family of the St. Regis Price—a branch of the lamby of the Five Nations—one of whose chiefs states that the aboriginal name of the Lake was No-tsi-io-ne, (pronounced, according to Mr. Parker, No-chee-uni) This, in Indian tradition, was the name of a mythological inhabitant of an island in the Lake, who was seen at a distance, but disap-pessed when approached. The name signifies "One who cludes pursuit," or cannot be encoun-tered... Mr. Parker proposed some queries re garding the proper orthography of the Grass and Racket Rivers in Canada. Should they be spelt Grasse and Racquet? Information is re

quested. An interesting letter from Mr. Benson J. Los. sing was also read by Mr. Moore, transmitting a copy of an engraving of the mural monument which was erected in the old German Church in Nassaust to the memory of Major General the Barron DE STRUBER, by his Aid the late General William North This monument is now in a small lumber room in the German Church in Forsuch at, in this City, in separate pieces, mutilated and disfigured. When the Baptist Society, of which Rev. Mr. Sommers is pastor, succeeded the German in the occupancy of the building in Nas-sau at they courteously allowed the latter to take the monument with them, as the Baron was a an and greatly esteemed by his country M. Lossing suggests that the monument now neglected, be placed in the custody of the Historical Society, and that official application to that end be made by the Society to the Trustees of the Church. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee for action. We copy the inscription on the Monument:

FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, BARON STEUSEN:

STEUSEN:

A German; Knight of the Order of Fidelity; Ald de-Camp to Pvederick the Great, King of Prussia; Major-General and Inspector General in the Revolutionary War; eiteemed, respected and supported by Washington. He gave mittary skill and discipline to the citizen soldlers, who, fulfilling the decrees of Heaven, achieved the Independence of the United States. The highly polished manners of the Baron were graced by the most noble feelings of the heart. His hand, upon as day, for inclining charity, closed only in the strong greap of Death. This Memorial is inscribed by an American, who had the hearn to be his aid-de-camp, the happiness to be his friend. On 1735.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION —U. S. COMMERCE—

FITCH AND FULTON.

A paper on the "Shipping and Navigation of New-York" was read by Rev. B. C. C. PARKER, of the Floating Church of our Savior, in this City. It was an elaborate production, containing many statistics relative to the Commerce of the United States, as compared with other nations, the Shipping of the Port of New-York at different periods

etc. We have only space for a brief abstract of the more important portions of the paper. Mr. Parker commenced by quoting Edmund Burke's eloquent eulogy on America, from bis speech in the British Parliament on the 22d of March, 1775, on the occasion of introducing his resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies.— In commenting on the prophetic nature of that speech, Mr Parker introduced a great amount of statistical information, which we condense the year 1790, the enrolled and licensed tunnage of the United States doubled that of the preceding year, and was 77,000 ton-more beside— The increase from 1791 until the Embargo of 1816 and the War of 1814, was gradually progressive, when in 1814 it fell off Half a Million. In 1832, it amounted to only 1,439,450 tuns, when in 1814 it was 1,666,629—or two hundred thousand more In 1789, forty-five per cent and six tenths, or nearly half of all the tunnage was foreign. In 1832, twenty nine and seven tenths only were foreign—or a little more than one quarter. The whole number of American vessels entered during the year ending June 30, 1839, was 11,208, and of Foreign, 8,998. Total, 20,200 vessels. The total number of American and Foreign crews in that

year was 198,731. In the month of July, 1807, no vessel had ever been propelled by steam on the navigable waters of the United States, or any other waters on our globe, for the purposes of commerce. In the month of December, 1850, there were on our Riv-ers and Lakes about 2,000 Steamboats, of an aggregate Tunnage of 500,000 tans; and on the ters of the coast and navigating the ocean and entering our ports, over 22,200 sailing and steam vessels, of an aggregate American tunnage of 3,334,314 tuns. In the year 1849, the whole num-ber of vessels built was 1,960, comprising 340,000 tuns—of which 169,000 tuns were added to the shipping of New York alone. In 1850, 1,360 vessels, of 218,272 tuns, were launched. Of the Lake trade in 1850, we have an aggregate valuation of \$186,484,905-to which must be added the

In 1757—not one hundred years ago, there were entered at the Portof New York only 23 ships, 22 brigs, 45 brigantines, 31 sloops and 11 schooners—132 vessels. The number at the present time is not less than 20,000; within a period of 93 years. In the year 1810, the aggregate tunnage of the 2341 arrivals ago 27,0413 transfer. passenger trade of the Lakes, \$100,000. arrivals was 274,943 tuns. In 1820, the increase had reached only 6 per cent. In 1830, there were 1,966 arrivals.

In 1820, the tunnage of vessels that entered and departed from the ports of Massachusetts and New York were nearly count. New York being

and departed from the ports of Massachusetts and New-York were nearly equal; New York being 170,349 tuns, and Massachusetts 160,496. In 1848, there were 8 lines of steam-packets, with 28 steamships; and 58 regular lines of sailing-

vessels going to almost every part of the world comprising 188 vessels—beside 50 line or 179 ves sels, whose times of sailing were not regular. In addition to these, there are now the Canard line, the Collins line, the New-York and Liverpool, New-York and Bremen, New-York and Havre, two Havana, Aspinwall's Panama and Oregon and the Charleston and Havana lines—comprising some of the largest and finest steamships in the world. There are, beside, 29 Transportation lines 8 lines of Propellers, numbering 22 vessels; 99 lines of steamboats, and 18 Ferries having a land-

The annexed schedule shows the number of vessels from foreign ports alone, and the number of passengers, arrived at the port of New York in each year since 1834; NO. OF VESSELS AND PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK

Mr. Parker paid a high compliment to New-York clippers ship builders, and particularly to the Collins' line of steamers. The paper also

contains much valuable information respecting the Extent of River Navigation in the United States, Wrechs and Loss of Life, the Whale-Fishery, Disasters on the Lakes, &c, for which

We have no room
Passing to the subject of Firch and Follow's
Parker enexperiments in Steam Navigation, Mr. Parker en-tered into an elaborate disquisition on the disputed question of priority. He adduced the testimony of various witnesses (three of whom were present at the meeting) to show that Mr. Fitch unquestionably made the first experiments with steam on the "Collect," in September 1797. Mr. Fulton and Chancellor Livingston were on board

Fitch's vessel on this first trip.

Fulton's boat, which succeeded in reaching Albany, was of the following dimensions: On deck, 133 feet long originally: 141 feet wide on the bottom: 17 feet wide on deck; 8 feet in the bold, midships, and 9 feet in the bow. It was planked with 1½ inch boards. The boat made about 4 miles an hour.

Upon the subject of Fulton's claim, Mr. Parker remarked that he could do no better than to state in the words of another, (the eloquent Mr. H. G.

Tuckerman,) that "it is a very narrow view Fulton's claims to grateful respect which est mates them solely according to the degree of originality he manifested in the application of steam to navigation. The great fact in the cortrove. -- emains indisputable, that the only in ventor who persevered in giving a practical use to the knowledge already gained on the subject, and continued to try expedients until crowned with a success which introduced steam navigation, was Robert Fulton.' Rev. Dr. GRISWOLD remarked that he had read

with surprise and regret the altogether erroneous observations of the magazine writer quoted by Mr. Parker upon the subject of Fulton's experiments. At this day it was simply absurd to allege that Fulton made the first successful experiment in steam navigation. To claim such credit for Fulton, was to abandon it for the country. In England the matter had been much discussed recently, and it was easy to perceive that the claims of Symington could be maintained against those of Fulton-against any claims but those of John Fitch—since the pretensions of De Garay at Bar-celons, Hulls in England, Miller in Scotland, and Jouffrey in France, were too vague and unintelligible to deserve consideration. Symington's boat was constructed in 1788, and its greatest speed was five miles an hour, upon one of the highland lakes of Scotland, and in the following year seven miles, upon the Clyde. Fitch, who was a poor man, and uneducated, possessed unquestionable genius; the vision of steamboats had haunted him half his life, and the details of his first boat had been arranged in his min two years, when he launched upon the Delaware, in 1787, the Perseverance—the precursor of the leets of steamers which now swarm the rivers, lakes, and seas of the world. This was ten years before Fulton built his boat upon the Hudson, and one year before Symington (to whom and to other foreign claimants of the discovery the intelligence of Firch's plans probably suggested all they ac-complished) made his trial on Loch Dalswinton. Dr. Griswold said that a brief memoir upon the subject, which he had written many years ago. had led to a correspondence between himself and the late Noah Webster, who in one of his letters stated that he had seen, and in another that he had been a passenger upon the boat of Fitch, as to the success of whose experiments Dr. Webster's testimony was very positive. That distinguished person had declared himself indignantthat a new Americus had kept from the Columthat a new Americus had kept from the Columbus of this discovery the gratitude of mankind. In the library of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and in other repositories for such treasures in that city, there were many important documents illustrative of this history, and Miss Leslie, a sister of the eminent painter, and herself honorably distinguished in interature, had been several were a successful on a life of Elizah for which she ably distinguished in iterature, had been soveral years engaged upon a Life of Fitch, for which she had very ample materials—her father, while re-siding in London, having been his most service-able friend and patron, and after Fitch's death the exhibitor and explainer of his designs to Ful-ton. Miss Leslie's book, he had no doubt, would be a most important contribution to our annals—
upon this subject envisely conclusive. Of Fisch
he had said that he bad genius—not simply faculties for the application of the ideas of others, but a genuine creative energy. Failing in his efforts to persuade the people of the benefits that would result from his invention, he went to Keatucky, in the hope of obtaining from certain contemplated speculations in land, such means as Fulton desired for

grand results of his discovery, which had been so elequently described by the reverend gentleman to whose paper the Society had listened.

From the letters of Dr. Webster, referred to by Dr. Griswold, we transcribe the following ex-

rived from an appreciating patron. He was disappointed, and in a fit of despair threw himself

appointed, and in a nt of despair threw himseln into the Mississippi, leaving directions that if his body were recovered it should be baried beside the Father of Waters, that the musical noise of boats moved by steam up and down that great

river, might be his everlasting requiem. In this

request was more true poetry than in all else that had been said or written of steam navigation. Fitch felt that he had given a new impulse to civ-

ilization-that he had marked the limits of a new

foretold the passage of steamships against the winds across the Atlantic, and he saw all the

tracts:
Noah Webster to R. W. Grincold, Dec. 12, 1339.

it bechouse to my his section of no efficient and. Disappointed in softmin to obtain finds, he resorted to intulgence in done; he are tred to Pittsburgh, and finally emied his his by plunging into the All sections. The Taris, &c. WESSTER.

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The hand at a Levingston for a parce of the my Casewis in the most found have crossed the Athoric to the most improvision that be investioned as we called the testing to the most found have crossed the Athoric to the most improvision that the investion for dear to we are the Athoric to the most investigation.

Yours twey.

Mr. PARKER had procured a model of the Boat with which John Fitch made his experiments on the Collect Pond in New-York, (the site now occupied in part by the "Halls of Justice,") in the year 1797. It was on the table during the evening; as well as a model of the boat of Mr. Fulton, made by Mr. John Clark, who worked on board the "Clermont" during her first trip to Albany in 1807. Mr. Clark is now 82 years of age, was present at this meeting, and attracted much attention. The model of Fitch's boat, first alluded to, is a little more than three feet in alluded to, is a little more than three feet in length, and represents the boilers, paddle-wheels, screw-propeller, &c., used by Fitch. It is the work of Mr. John Hutchings, (now living at No. 3 Westley-place Williamsburgh.) who assisted in setting the boiler and steered the boat for Mr. Fitch during his first experiment on the Collect in 1797.

The Gold Region of New-Granada. We recently published an article from the

Panama Ecko, on the gold placers in the province of Choco, New-Granada. Dr. Foote, in the Buffalo Commercial, thus confirms the auriferous story When in South America, we endeavored to obtain reliable information respecting the aurifer-

ous region of New.Granada, which may be said to embrace the whole tract lying between the Pacific and the Magdalena rivers. In portions of this district, especially in the province of Antioquia, which is settled chiefly by descendants of Jews converted to the Catholic faith, gold mining is prosecuted with much zeal and success. We is prosecuted with much zear and success. We never heard of masses of gold being found there rivaling in value some that have been picked up in California, but the precious metal seems to be more universally diffused, and the search for it, we think, would be a more certain business than in California. To illustrate this general diffusion in California. To illustrate this general diffusion

of gold we will mention a few facts.

In the city of Medellin, some time last year, the In the city of Medeliin, some time itak year, to owner of an old house wishing to replace it by a better structure, undertook the demolition of his old tenement. It was built of adobe, or brick dried in the sun. Before the work was done a heavy rain fell, washing away the clay and disclosing glittering particles of gold. The hint was taken. The old adobe was broken up and washed, here obtained in that way to deand enough old was obtained in that way to defray the cost of tearing down the old house and building a new one. In many of the towns of An-

tioquis and adjoining Provinces gold can be found in the streets after a heavy rain. We have seen ixed with the sand in the streets of Honda. it nixed with the sand in the streets on the We stopped one night at a little village on the Magdalena, called Buena Vista, some eight or ten leagues below Honda. The appearance of thrift and comfort the villagers exhibited excited our surprise, and we inquired of them what they did for a living. They said they did nothing, but when further pressed to tell how they obtained means to purchase the many articles of comfort they had, they said that when they wanted money they went to a little river that came into the Magdalera, half a league below, and washed the sands for an hoar or so, until they had gathered as much gold as was necessary to supply their was the neighboring towns of Nate of Parent of the time they spent in idleness. "Why should should we do more?" they asked. "Why should we make slaves of ourselves? The gold is there, we make slaves of ourselves? There and when we want it, we go and get it was so much of practical philosophy in this that we had no reply to make. The region about Buena Vista is by no means considered remarka-

bly rich in gold.

The province of Choco is very much richer than Artioquia, but it is, in many parts, exceedingly unhealthy, and the inhabitants are store indolent than those of Antioquia. Consequently the placers are but little worked. The gold is of the cers are but little worked. The gold is of the purest quality, rivaling the best African, and excelling that of California. Some intelligent New-Gransdians, who wished to verify by their own obsevations the stories they had heard of California, went there and visited the most famous mining regions. On their return, they said New-Granada would prove equally productive, if its mines were worked with like energy and judgment.

The Government of New-Granada is enlighten ed and liberal, and foreigners, especially North-Americans, who may go there will be treated kindly, if they behave properly. If any wish to try their fortune in Choco, the best route they can take is from Panama, by steamer two days, to Buenaventura, and thence up the San Juan de Charambira, six or eight days Journey to Novita, a town of a few thousand inhabitants, where supplies of most kinds can be obtained.

THE LAST OF THE "BRISTOL BILL." TRIBE IN CUSTODY.—A telegraphic despatch was received by Marshal Tukey Yesterday morning, from Norwich, Ct., informing him that the "Apollo Hall" clothing store, kept by Messrs. Currier & Co, in that city, had been robbed the night previous, and that the robbers had gone on to Boston. The police were forthwith dispatched in various directions of the control of t police were forthwith dispatched in various direc-tions, and at twelve o'clock two persons named James Edgerton and — Wallace were ar-rested in Roxbury. Five trunks, containing clothing, were found in their possession. The prisoners were conveyed to Leverett street jail to await the action of the Connecticut authorities. It will be recollected that it was at Edgerton's bouse, in Essex Place, in this city, that "Bristol Bill" was first arrested for having in his poss-Bill" was first atrested to casion certain burglarious instruments.

[Boston Courier.

STABBING CASE AT CHARLESTOWN .- A YOUNG girl about 16 years of age, named Stanly, was going from her father's house to a shed in the yard, corner of Richmond and Union sts. at 7; o'clock coner of Richmond and Union six at 74 o clock Monday evening, when a viliain rushed in and caught her by the arm. She screamed, but he silenced her by putting his hand over her mostly, and then stabbing her in the sale, the halfs or danger penetrating her clothing and cutting her body very slightly. The villain then ran away with all speed. We learn that a letter was thrown into the same yard the next day, stating that the perpentrator of the deed had mistaken the that the perpetrator of the deed had mistaken the girl for another person whom he had intended to kill, and that he was sorry he had failed to accom-plish his purpose, and had injured another person instead of his intended victim [Boston Times.

THE CARPET BAG FOUND!-We have just learned that the carpet bag taken from Mr. New-begin's house on Wednesday evening last, was found on Monday afternoon, by Mr. Seth Dennett, of Kennebunkport, near Mr. Elias Foss's brick-yard, on Alfred road, in a bunch of aiders, about two rods from the road, and half a mile from Biddeford village. The bag had been cut open and the money taken out. A number of articles of clothing were found scattered about on the ground near by. Mr. Newbegin has seen the carpet hag and recognizes it as his property. From the appearance of tracks made in the snow, the thief, after rifling the bag of its contents, retarded toward the village. [Saco (Me.) Democrat.

toward the village. [Saco (Me.) Democrat.

ATTEMPTED SCICIDE.—Michael Gibson, confined in Leverett at Jail upon conviction of felo-nious assault upon the young girl, Kezia Ann Wheeler, attempted to take his own life, about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, by cutting the veins of one of his arms. He had bled about three pints when discovered. He wrote over a whole sheet of letter paper, appounding his intention to commit act, and making other statements Public," not fit for them to see. It will be re-membered that his victim, Miss Wheeler, also attempted to commit suicide just before the conclusion of the trial. [Boston Common wealth.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- The engineer of the era for the human race; and with the confidence o'clock train of cars from New York, last even g, when within about two miles of the Passaic Bridge, discovered a man sitting upon the rail, but too late to stop the engine before he was struck with it, throwing him some distance. When taken up, he was found to be Mr. Daniel Hargan of this city, and his collar bone and sev-eral of his ribs were ascertained to be broken. He died from his wounds in the course of the night. Passengers state that when taken up he had every appearance of being intoxicated.

FACTORY BURNI.—We learn from the Freder ick (Md) Examiner that the woolen factory of Mr. John W. Derr, situated on Fishing Creek near Lewistown, in Frederick county, was en-tirely consumed by fire on Wednesday night last, the 36th of February. The property was under rent to Mr. Joseph Routson, whose entire stock in trade was literally destroyed. The joint loss is estimated at \$3,000. No insurance

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A passenger car, at tached to a freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad, while ascending a grade, on Monday, near Northfield, became detached from the train. together with a freight car, and started back down the grade. The car was full of passengers, and the grade. The car was fall of passengers, and ran about two miles, when it smashed into another freight train, injuring ten or twelve per-sons. The conductor, not being able to control the car, jumped off.

MARRIAGE IN JAIL .- A few days since, E. M. Moore, Esq. Justice of the Peace, married at Leverett st jail, a minor of 18 years of age, to a wo-man the other side of 40. The youngster was a prisoner upon an action brought against him by his bride. [Boston Atlas. is bride. [Boston Atlas.]
FIRE IN PATERSON.—We are informed by the

Paterson Guardian, that a school room, with two small buildings adjoining, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The property was mainly

RUNAWAY SLAVE KILLED .- The Camden (Ala.) Republic states that Mr. Revel and Mr. Duncan, beinng in pursuit of runaway negroes, came upon them in the woods, when the negroes showed fight, each of them being armed with a pistol and a large knife. Messrs. Revel and Duncan were also armed, and the result was that one of the negroes was killed, and the other severely wounded.

In a divorce case at Cincinnati, the base his wife's adultery in France, and represented that he could prove that his wife and her paramour actually conspired to kill him, (the husband.) and did in fact waylay and assassinate in a small town in that country. (France,) another man, whom they supposed to be the husband!

HON. PATRICK W. TOMPKINS -The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel lears that Patrick W. Tompkins has resigned his office of Judge of that Judicial District of Mississippi, and gone to seek his for-

Professor Agassiz, in a recent lecture at Key West, stated his conviction that the Penia-sula of Florida, up to the surface of the water, has been entirely the work of the coral insect.

SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES-SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES—
Washington, Wedcesday, March 5.—No. 76. J. Van Ronsselaer zz. Ph. Kearney et al. Appeal from the Gircuit Gourt
of the United States for New-York. Mr. Justice Nelson dalivered the optnion of this Court, affirming the decree of
the said Circuit Court in this caose, with costs. No. 100. A.
Spear, appellant, sz. H. Place et al. This cause was argued
by Mr. Coxe for the appellees. No. 102 G. Dorsey, appellant, sz. S. Packwood. This rance was argued by Mr. Batler for the appellee. Adjourned until to morrow, It o'clock,

MEXICAN CLAIMS .- Washington, Wed-MEXICAN CLAIMS. — Washington. Wednesday, March 5—The Board met, present all the members. The memorial of Nebeniah Moses, and others, claiming for losses, by seizure and confiscation of goods on based the schooter Hylas at Tampico, in 1888, was taken up for consideration. The Board came that opinion that the continue not yall against the Republic of Mexico, and the same was not allowed. The Board then adjourned until if